Approval of Power Projects

*177. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately approved two power projects *i.e.* 500 MW Rose Power Project at Jawaharpur (U.P.) and 106 MW Power project at Narjungpur (M.P.);

(b) if so, the cost and other details of the project including the terms of the PP Agreements; and

(c) the comparative details of other power projects being set up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The 567 MW Rosa Thermal Power Project (TPP) at Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh of M/s. Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corporation Ltd. has not received techno-economic clearance (TEC) of Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The 166 MW Narsinghpur Combined Cycle Power Project (CCPP) of M/s. GBL Power India Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh has been accorded TEC by CEA on 27.6.1997.

(b) The details of Narsinghpur CCPP are as given below:

Installed Capacity	:	166 MW
District	:	Narsinghpur
Provisional Cost	:	Rs. 253.697 crores + US$ 77.74 million
Power Purchase Agreement	:	Signed on 9.2.1996
Fuel linkage (Naphtha)	:	Obtained
Fuel Supply Agreement	:	Not yet signed
Date of Commissioning	:	23 months from financial closure.

The PPA for the Narsinghpur CCPP which was signed on 9.2.1996 does not require scrutiny/approval of Government of India. Hence the terms of the PPA are not known. However, in general, the PPA would have to co-ordinate the related contracts associated with project finance, such as the Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, Fuel Supply and Transportation Agreement, Operations and Maintenance Contract and Equity and Financing agreements, under a specific common term, termination and performance obligations. In general, it defines the boundary conditions for the contracting agencies to operate, bringing out their respective responsibilities, obligations to each other and performance expectations.

(c) The comparative details of combined cycle private power project, which have been approved by CEA, being set up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost
	MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Dabhol CCGT (Dabhol Power Company)	2015 MW	Rs. 9051.20 Crores
	GUJARAT		
2.	Paguthan CCGT (Gujarat Torrent Energy Corp)	655 MW	Rs. 2298 Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost
3.	Hazira CCGT (Essar Power Ltd.)	515 MW	Rs. 1666.56 Crores
4.	Baroda CCGT (GIPCL)	167 MW	Rs. 368.22 Crores
	OTHER STATES		
5.	Narsinghpur CCGT (GBL Power India Ltd.)	166 MW	US$ 77.74 M + Rs. 253.697 Crores
6.	Jegurupadu CCGT (M/s. GVK Industries)	216 MW	Rs. 827 Crores
7.	Godavari CCGT (M/s. Spectrum Tech.)	208 MW	Rs. 748.43 Crores
8.	Pillaiperumalnallur CCGT (M/s. Dyna Makowski Power Co.)	330.5 MW	Rs. 1121.70 Crores

Features of power sector reform process

*178. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the power sector reform process announced by Government recently;

(b) the current status of the reform process including setting up of independent tariff regulatory authority and privatisation of transmission; and

(c) the expected time frame for implementing the full reform package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The salient features of the power sector reform process announced by the Government include streamlining and simplification of existing procedure of clearances, removing obstacles to entry of private sector into the energy sector; delegation of powers for clearances to State Governments and liberalisation of foreign equity norms for power projects. Further to improve the credibility of State Electricity Boards to investors, a Common Minimum National Action Plan has recently been adopted by the Ministry of Power which, *inter-alia*, seeks to rationalise tariffs, corporatise State Electricity Boards, improve physical parameters and minimize the role of Central agencies.

(b) The Electricity Regulatory Commission Bill, 1997 to provide for the establishment of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), rationalisation of tariff and matters incidental thereto is likely to be taken up for introduction during the current Parliament Session. Haryana and Rajasthan are in the process of enacting their reform legislation while Orissa has enacted a legislation and initiated the process of reform. As regards privatisation of transmission, a Bill was introduced in the last Session of the Parliament which was referred to the Standing Committee on Energy of the Parliament after a brief debate.

(c) The implementation of reforms in power sector is a continuous process and the time frame for implementation would depend on the initiatives taken by the State Governments. The broad outlines are contained in the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council. The Planning Commission is finalising the Ninth Plan. The Central Government on its part will act as a facilitator by enacting